but is crested *in* JC *irma.* They are for the most part found on the Australian continent, but some species are found in the islands to the north "which belong to the Australian region. Thus *M. brwnii,* which is of interest as the first Kangaroo seen by a European, is a native of the Aru islands. A specimen of this animal, which was then living[1] in the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia, was described by Bruyn in the year 1711. *M. ru/uSs* the largest member of the group, is remarkable for the red secretion which, adorns the neck of the male. It is caused by particles which have the appearance and colour of carmine. *M. gigant&tts* is not,, as its speeifie name might imply, the " giant " of the race; its dimensions are given as 5 feet, while *M, TV/US* is said to attain a length of 5 feet 5 inches, exclusive (in both cases) of the tail

The account which Sir Joseph Banks gives[1] in his diary of the Kangaroo is interesting, since he "was one of the first naturalists to see fchafc creature. In July 1*7*70 it was reported to him. that an *ee* animal as large as a greyhound, of a mouse colour, and very swift" had been seen by his people. A little later he was surprised to observe that the animal " went only upon two legs, making vast bounds just as the jerboa does." The second lieutenant killed one of these Kangaroos, of which Sir Joseph Banks wrote that " to compare it to any European animal would be impossible, as it has not the least resemblance to any one I have seen. Its fore-limbs are extremely short and of no use to *it* in walking; its hind, again, as disproportionately long; with these it hops seven, or eight feet at a time, in the same manner as the jerboa, to which animal indeed it bears much resemblance, except in size, this being in weight 38 Ibs., and the jerboa no larger than a common rat/* The beast was killed and eaten, and proved excellent meat. Sir Joseph Banks' observations upon the leaping of the Kangaroo are of interest, because it is often asserted that the tail is largely made use of as a third foot or as a support. Mr. Aflalo declares in the most positive way that after repeatedly examining the tracks upon soft sand imme-diately after the animal bad passed, not the very

faintest trace of the impression of the tail could be discovered. The leaps of a big Kangaroo seem to be somewhat greater than is recorded

[1] *Journal &f the* **JW. *Son.*** *Sir Joseph JBanfcs, Bart.,* JT.J5., *P.M.S.*$_t$ edited by Sir Joseph Hooker, linden, 1896.